

civilized existence. The enterprise of modern travellers has pushed discovery to the very verge of the terrestrial creation, and colonization has followed so closely upon the heels of the voyager, that the arts of Europe have pervaded almost the whole habitable globe, and there are now no tribes that have remained in a state of barbarism, and which have not been subjected to the influence of civilization. The few tribes that have remained in a state of barbarism, and which have not been subjected to the influence of civilization, are confined to the interior of the continent, and are found in the most remote and inaccessible parts of the globe. The few tribes that have remained in a state of barbarism, and which have not been subjected to the influence of civilization, are confined to the interior of the continent, and are found in the most remote and inaccessible parts of the globe.

THE OREGON DEBATE.
We gave, last week, an outline of the speech of Senator Dix on the bill for establishing a Territorial Government over Oregon—in which he takes decided and unequivocal ground in favor of Freedom. This week we submit an abstract of the speech of Mr. Calhoun on the same side, and that of Judge Phelps in reply.

Mr. Calhoun denied the power of Congress of the Territorial Government, or of municipal law, to prohibit the extension of Slavery. Congress could not do it, for its power under the Constitution to provide regulations for the Government of a Territory, or of "needful regulations" does not imply, directly or indirectly, the right to prohibit Slavery. The States of the Union were a joint property with common funds; a majority of the States had no right to appropriate to themselves, or control to the disadvantage of the minority, property common to all.

Mr. Calhoun's speech was a history of the passage of the famous ordinance of 1787. He acknowledged that it was originally the protection of Slavery, but he contended that it was not the intention of the framers to prohibit Slavery, and that it was not the intention of the framers to prohibit Slavery.

He contended there were four reasons, acquisitions or events, that gave to Southern Slaveholders the right to extend the institution into the newly acquired territory. 1st. The purchase of Louisiana. 2nd. The discovery of the Pacific Coast. 3rd. The discovery of the Pacific Coast. 4th. The discovery of the Pacific Coast.

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who would be the first to advocate the institution of slavery, provided the country was at this time entirely free? Why, then, should it be extended to the remote region of Oregon? He openly avowed his opposition to the slave clause of the Oregon bill. He stated that the Senate of the United States to be consistent. It was only the other day that this body had passed a resolution sympathizing with revolutionary France, and now it was proposed to extend the institution of slavery to a remote region of the United States. Mr. Phelps took occasion to comment upon the spirit of conquest which seemed to be so prevalent, and condemned it in the most pointed manner.

He would be liberal to the South, and willingly confessed that he had always found the slave in a better condition than he was commonly reported to be; he would not reproach the South on account of their peculiar institution, but the consequences of perpetuating it in Oregon were highly important in a political point of view, and therefore it was to him a sacred duty to express his opposition to it.

He spoke for upwards of one hour and a half, and was listened to with marked attention. While listening to Mr. Phelps, I was struck with the idea that this Oregon bill seems to be beyond the reach of Whigs and Democrats, as such, but that it will probably be left between the North and the South.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, June 28.

SENATE.—Mr. Rusk, of Texas, moved to take up the bill in favor of incorporating the Texas navy with that of the United States, and moved to make it the order of the day for to-morrow week, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, chairman of the Committee on Finance, the bill making appropriations for fortifications was taken up. Mr. Atherton offered an amendment to the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of the harbor of the fort on the Delaware River on Pea Patch Island.

The subject was informally laid aside. The morning business was then on motion dispensed with, and the Oregon bill taken up.

Mr. Berrien, of Ga., being entitled to the floor, rose and addressed the Senate at length. He said that he had always carefully abstained from discussing the important question now presented to the consideration of the Senate, and had earnestly endeavored to prevent any such discussion, by steadfast resistance to the acquisition of territory. The question he said was now, however, forced upon them, and it became the South to meet it. He denied the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, and argued the question at length.

Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling upon the President of the United States for information respecting the extra allowance tendered General Cass while Governor of the North-West Territory. Amendments were proposed in favor of including the amounts paid by Gen. Taylor for blood-bonds for the prosecution of the Seminole war in Florida. Objections were made, when the subject was passed over.

A resolution was adopted, calling upon the Postmaster General to furnish the amount of revenue received from each state within the past ten years.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when the general appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., obtained the floor, and made an eloquent speech, and said the contrary, while labor was more emboldened at the South because it was white.

There were but two kinds of labor, he said, that the white man of the South refused to perform—to be a body-servant or a menial. And he was glad and proud that they did refuse. He was rejoiced that white labor was more emboldened at the South because it was white.

Mr. Calhoun denied, and with much originality of argument, the generally received truth that "all men are born free and equal."

"Men were not born," he said; "infants were born; men grew."

He denied too, with equal force, that men were created free and equal.

"Men are not created; there were but two inferior created, the one superior, the other inferior."

(Upon this declaration of the eminent Senator, laughter, almost universal, pervaded the House. His own countenance, however, was immovable as fate itself.)

Mr. Calhoun's speech was an ingenious but too subtle distinction between natural, social, and political rights—or rather he derived from their real source, the two last, the conclusion that the rights of the white man were superior to those of the colored man.

Mr. Underwood, of Ky., moved an amendment in favor of appropriating \$50,000 for repairing the coffer dam in the Ohio River near the Cumberland River, which was lost by years and nays, as follows: Yes 9, Nays 29. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Benton, moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to, and after a short time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned over till to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The resolution providing that Adams' monument in the Congressional burying-ground, be constructed of Quincy granite was taken up. Mr. Andrew Johnson spoke at some length in opposition to the same, and contended that it would prove as expensive as the funeral ceremony. Mr. Woodard, of S. C., moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was carried.

Several Senate bills were taken up, which were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when the general appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Pollock, of Pa., being entitled to the floor, spoke against the Administration policy.

Mr. French, of Ky., followed on the territorial question.

He was followed by Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn., who obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion in favor of the Committee's rising, which was carried. When on motion the House adjourned over till to-morrow.

Friday, June 30.

SENATE.—Mr. Westcott, of Fla., obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, in favor of authorizing the Postmaster General to employ steamers running on the coast of the United States to carry the mails.

Mr. Johnson, of La., offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War in regard to the necessity of fortifying Proctor's Landing on the Mississippi river, as a means of defence in case of war, which was adopted.

Mr. Dix, of N. Y., moved to take up the bill for the repeal of the pilot laws, when Mr. Dix proceeded to address the Senate at some length in its support, in the course of which he defended the right of the Legislature of the State of New York to regulate pilotage in the harbors of the State, and spoke of the inequality and oppressiveness of the present law, which had worked injuriously to the interests of the pilots of the State, who had been organized under and protected in their rights by State laws.

Mr. Dayton, of N. J., has the floor on this question to-morrow.

HOUSE.—After a transaction of some routine business, Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and take up the General Appropriation bill, which was agreed to. Mr. Root, of Ohio, in the chair.

Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn., being entitled to the floor, rose and made a speech against Mr. Polk's Administration, and especially against his frequent diplomatic appointments, and in favor of Taylor. When he had concluded,

Mr. Thompson, of Ky., followed on the same side and made a speech in favor of the Whig cause and Gen. Taylor's claims.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, made a speech on territorial rights.

Mr. Mann, of Mass., followed on the same subject, taking ground in opposition to the last speakers. His remarks were clear and eloquent, and were listened to by members of the House generally with marked attention.

Mr. Toombs, of Ga., obtained the floor, when the committee rose and reported progress.

After taking up and passing several bills, and postponing the bill for the relief of Dawson, Scott and Whitney, until to-morrow, the House adjourned.

Saturday, July 1.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, presented the report of Captain Roberts, of the Mississippi riflemen, respecting the flag first raised by him in the city of Mexico, and recently presented to the United States Senate, by General Twiggs. A debate sprang up, in which Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, Butler, of South Carolina, and Borland of Arkansas, participated, respecting the claims of Mr. Davis to the honor of having raised the first flag, or ordered it to be raised.

After a brief discussion, on motion of Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Benton, chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported a bill from the House repealing the act requiring the President to reduce the number of generals at the close of the war, with amendments in favor of retaining sundry officers, such as majors, surgeons, assistant surgeons, assistant adjutants, general quartermasters and paymasters, in service until the 1st of March next, and also in favor of giving three months extra pay to all officers and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates that have been or may be honorably discharged, which was unanimously adopted.

HOUSE.—Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and take up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, proceeded to expound Taylor-Whig principles, to lay down a Taylor platform, and to revile the platform of the opposite party. He analyzed the resolutions of the Baltimore convention, and classed them thus—part, he said, asserted what nobody denied; and part denied what nobody believed.

Monday, July 3.

SENATE.—Mr. Metcalf, the new Senator from Kentucky, appeared and took his seat. The consideration of the adjournment resolution was resumed.

Mr. Mangum addressed the Senate, during which he undertook to demonstrate that Mr. Cass stands neutral in regard to the Wilmot Proviso; that he had studiously evaded the only real issue on the subject, and left the public wholly in the dark. He quoted Cass's speeches, letters, &c., in support of this position; and was frequently interrupted and questioned, during his remarks, by Messrs. Hannegan and Foote.

HOUSE.—A motion that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the army, and providing for disabled officers, was carried.

A bill passed giving the State of Vermont two pieces of cannon captured by Vermonters in the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Flounry finished his speech, and was followed by Mr. Woodward, who addressed the House in a constitutional argument against the Wilmot Proviso. Adjourned.

PLEDGING RESOLUTIONS.—Some of the loco-foco papers were very much pained to learn that the Whigs passed no resolutions at the Convention which nominated General Taylor, and pretend to think that they never made such an omission before.—They have not yet found out that no resolutions were passed at the National Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Gen. Harrison in 1840, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Polk, had not passed any Texas resolution, it is quite possible there would have been no war with Mexico. The effect of the Oregon resolution was to bring the country to the very verge of a war with Great Britain. The Convention that nominated Gen. Taylor was a Whig Convention, and it nominated a Whig candidate, and his friends believe that he will afford the country a good Whig administration.

Mr. Benton, moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to, and after a short time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned over till to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The resolution providing that Adams' monument in the Congressional burying-ground, be constructed of Quincy granite was taken up. Mr. Andrew Johnson spoke at some length in opposition to the same, and contended that it would prove as expensive as the funeral ceremony. Mr. Woodard, of S. C., moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was carried.

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action, so necessary in such a crisis, cannot be expected of it. The spirit of party, now raging more fiercely through the country than at any previous epoch of its history, must inevitably, in a very short time, bring about the dissolution of the present government.

A war of races is already begun, and soon will extend all over Mexico. The extermination of the Hispano-American race will be the result of their hostilities, unless timely measures are adopted to break up the incipient organization of the Indians. Herrera is so apprehensive of a general rising of the Indians in and about the city of Mexico, that he dares not send away any troops to oppose the progress of Paredes and Padre Jarauta.

To add to these difficulties, England, we understand, has peremptorily demanded the payment of the debts due by Mexico to English subjects, and threatens to blockade her ports in case of refusal.

THE REPORTED RESCUE OF MITCHELL.—The Halifax journals give various rumors of an expedition to rescue Mitchell, the condemned Irishman, on his way to Bermuda. They say:

"Rumors were afloat in this city yesterday touching the report of certain dispatches said to have been received from the British Minister in the United States the day previous. One story was, that the steamer employed by the British Government to convey Mitchell—the 'Jelon' patriot of Ireland—Bermuda, had been obstructed in her outward voyage, and the captive released. Another, and the most likely to be founded on truth, that an expedition was on foot, in the neighboring republic, with this object in view. Certain it is that a fast sailing vessel was immediately got ready for sea—her sails having been bent by seamen from the Pyramus, receiving ship, and despatched to Bermuda yesterday morning—the crew for the voyage having been shipped at their own expense."

The 'Herald' yesterday, the mail boat Lady Ogle left yesterday for Bermuda; her sudden departure is in consequence of despatches received by his Excellency from the Governor General of Canada, arrived by the steamer Acadia, on Saturday.

The Liverpool Journal of June 17th, the day the steamer sailed, has the following: "A report was prevalent among the population of Dublin on the evening of this day week, that Mitchell had been rescued on his way to Bermuda by a French privateer, and conveyed to America. The rejoicing there was, of course, exuberantly national."

COLUMBUS, (Ohio), Thursday, June 23.

The Free Territory Mass Convention held here yesterday, adjourned last night. There were 400 Delegates present, who adopted strong action, and resolution in favor of holding a National Convention at Buffalo on the 9th of August next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, and to nominate Electoral Tickets, &c. They formed a determination to nominate no man for Governor unless he was pledged to sustain their views, and to support only Wilmot Proviso men as candidates for Congress and for the Legislature.—N. Y. Tribune.

Naturalization Law. Congress has just passed, by a unanimous vote in each house, a bill so amending our naturalization laws that any immigrant who has had a residence for five years in this country and two years previously has declared his purpose to become a citizen, shall henceforth be entitled to naturalization, although he may in the meantime have been once or many times out of the country.

"STOP MR. FOOTE."—It is said, that while Messrs. Mangum and Foote were discussing the merits of Generals Taylor and Cass in the Senate a few days ago, the keen sighted editor of the official organ ran to some friends, wrung his hands, and exclaimed, "This debate must be stopped. It will ruin us! Gov. Cass must not be exposed in this way! It will be the death of our party! Mr. Foote must be stopped."

The ensuing piece of information, possibly will interest certain Loco Foco editors in this vicinity. The Lancaster (Pa.) Tribune says:—

"The Locomotives herabout in order to prevent the much dreaded nomination of Gen. Taylor, and to elect an old hero so strongly to their followers as a 'one party man' as 'Democrat at heart,' that they induced a number of them to believe it, and scores of them commenced throwing up their caps in favor of Old Zack. The leaders are now striving to undo the mischief created by their own double-dealing, by denouncing the old hero as a bitter Whig; but it is an up-hill business. These men know him to be an honest man and a pure patriot, and they are determined to stick to him now without regard to his political views."

The following was partially reported by Telegraph to our paper, last week. We now give the Piquette article in full—showing as it does, to what a miserable trick some of the opponents of Taylor have resorted. It was the object of these false rumors, evidently, to increase whatever disaffection existed at the north, and no doubt that effect has been in some degree accomplished—though the whole performance will have quite the opposite result, perhaps, in the end, by producing a reaction in his favor.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 25.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—The undersigned, whose names are affixed to the card hereto appended, make this publication at the special instance and request of Gen. Zachary Taylor himself. From several articles which have appeared in several of the public Journals of the city of New Orleans, Gen. Taylor is given to understand that persons claiming to speak for him, have produced the impression that he was not satisfied with what Judge Saunders, and the other members of the Louisiana Delegation to the National Whig Convention saw fit to say and do in that body in his (General Taylor's) behalf; and that he repudiated such acts and sayings. Did these rumors and reports affect only himself, Gen. Taylor would not trouble the public concerning them; but as the effect of the same is intended or but, the good report and candor of gentlemen whose partiality for him has made them objects of reproach and suspicion, he feels constrained by a sense of duty and justice to authorize them to be met by a distinct and peremptory denial.

A CARD.

We are authorized by General TAYLOR to say, that the course of the Louisiana Delegation in the Whig Convention, lately assembled at Philadelphia, meets with his entire, full and unequivocal approbation.

That he not only never doubted, but never intimates a doubt, that his honor and reputation were safe in their hands.

BAILEY PEYTON, LOGAN HUNTON, A. C. BULLITT.

June 23, 1848.

JOHN P. HALE.—The National Anti-Slavery Standard has the following: "Mr. Hale, we hear from very good authority, will, without doubt, withdraw in favor of the Barnburner nomination. We shall not believe him the man of good sense that we take him to be, if he does not."

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Gov. Seward, in his response to an invitation to attend the Whig Ratification meeting in New York, says:

"I cannot, however, pass by so suitable an occasion for expressing my cordial acquiescence in the nomination made at Philadelphia."

I shall cheerfully give to the nominations my support, confiding in the eminent abilities and virtues of the candidates, in the wisdom and patriotism of the convention by whom they were nominated, and in the known devotion of the Whig party to the maintenance of law and public order—the fostering of National Industry—the improvement of the National Resources—the preservation of peace, by the exercise of Justice and moderation in our foreign relations—the equal protection of individual rights, and the constant maintenance and ultimate removal of all laws and institutions oppressive upon any class of mankind.

GEN. TAYLOR'S NO PARTYISM.

The *Marquette Patriot*, in allusion to our statement that "Gen. Taylor is a whole-souled Whig," quotes two or three sentences from Taylor's letters, wherein he says that if he ever "fills that high office, it will be untrammelled with party obligations," &c. We suppose the *Patriot* would be so inclined to infer that no whole-souled Whig would make such avowals. No Loco Foco would ever have done so, we are free to admit. The grand aim and scope of every Loco Foco administration has been to build up, strengthen, and fortify its own party—reckless of the general interests of the country demand. On the contrary, many of the truest and most esteemed Whigs have again and again stated, in substance, what our Loco Foco friends advance as going to show that Gen. Taylor is not a good Whig. If, however, the *Patriot* can persuade its readers that Gen. Taylor is not a Whig, we are not particularly anxious to hinder them from giving their votes to the Old Hero.

We submit the following (from many we might give) expressions similar to those of Gen. Taylor, from distinguished Whigs, the soundness of whose principles, we presume, was never doubted.

"If elected to the Presidency, I shall never suffer the influence of any office to be for purposes of a purely party character."

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. (Letter to Horner, Dec. 1841.)

"I entered the national House of Representatives in December, 1841, with an assurance to the constituents by whom I was elected, that I should hold myself bound in allegiance to no party, whether sectional or political."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. (Address to his Constituents, 1842.)

"If I desire the success, as I most anxiously do, of the Whig candidate now in nomination for the Presidency, it is because he would be President of the whole people; that his administration would be just, liberal, and comprehensive."

DANIEL WEBSTER. (Speech, in the Campaign of 1840.)

Of the soundness of Gen. Taylor's creed, there is positive testimony, sufficient to satisfy anybody who wishes to be satisfied. We have, at present, only room for the following quotations, from Gen. Taylor's own words—any one of which, alone, would be decisive.

"I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 6th ult., which has just reached me, in which you say: 'I stated to that meeting, as I had before stated in my place in the House of Representatives, at Washington, that you were a Whig, not indeed an ultra party Whig, but a Whig in principle.'—ALL OF WHICH IS ENTIRELY CORRECT; and after the discussion which occurred in both Houses of Congress, at the last session, growing out of the capitulation of Mexico, in which discussion you thought proper to defend my conduct in regard to that transaction, when would a somewhat, if not entirely, on party grounds, I can hardly imagine how any one, who was present and heard the speeches on that occasion, or read them after they were published, could so mistake the complexion of my politics."

(Letter to J. R. Ingersoll, Aug. 2, 1847.)

"I was decidedly in favor of Mr. CLAY's election, and would have preferred seeing him in that office to any individual in the Union."

(To J. R. Ingersoll, Aug. 2, 1847.)

"I reiterate what I have so often said—I AM A WHIG."

(Allison Letter.)